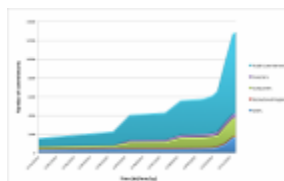


CITIES, REGIONS, COMPANIES,
INVESTORS, FOUNDATIONS, UNIVERSITIES,
MOBILIZED FOR CLIMATE ACTION

LIMA-PARIS ACTION AGENDA PRIMER



Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
USA	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
China	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
India	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
EU	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Japan	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
South Korea	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
UK	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Australia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000



The increasing number of violent natural disasters shows that preserving our planet is a vital issue, already now. The urgency to act requests that the Paris Conference be a turning-point. But to preserve the planet, we need collective action. This is the objective of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) that we decided with our Peruvian and UN friends during COP20.

The LPAA is the fourth pillar of the “Paris Climate Alliance”, together with a legal universal agreement, intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) from states, and finance and technology.

The idea behind the LPAA is simple: the commitment of governments is key to fight climate change, but they cannot be the only ones to take action. The private sector, local governments, investors, NGOs, citizens, everyone must join their efforts in the same direction. To deeply transform our economic models and societies, we not only need universal awareness, but also universal mobilization. It is the responsibility of political leaders to create the legal framework to fight climate change, but the whole society will be in charge of designing new models, inventing innovative and clean technologies, creating new ways of living together.

The 12 LPAA thematic events that will take place in Le Bourget aim to show this on-going collective dynamic and accelerate it. The principle of solidarity was reinforced by this negotiation. With the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, we are proposing a new way of sharing ideas, solutions and tools: using the lessons learnt from experience to help those who are getting started, scaling-up the solutions that have proven efficient.

The cooperation between countries and other actors must be reinforced. I am deeply convinced that COP21 is a step further in this direction. The recognition of the role of non-state actors is growing within the formal process, and we can only welcome this evolution. We need to amplify the movement continuously. We need to reinforce the outlines of a broader and transparent governance of the LPAA, to which civil society should be associated. It is the responsibility of the French Presidency of COP21 during 2016, as well as the responsibility of incoming presidencies.

We must all take immediately concrete action, individually and collectively to build a low-carbon and resilient economy in the long-term. COP21 is not an end, it is a start.

Laurent FABIUS
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and International Development



The goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is “the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.”

The Convention, and the agreement that will be reached in Paris at COP21, are agreements between countries. But it will require all of society, including local and national governments, the private sector and civil society, to take the actions needed to reduce emissions and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.

A global climate agreement is essential. It will send a signal to citizens, markets and the private sector that investing in climate action is a smart and essential move. Many businesses already understand this message and are rapidly moving to reduce their emissions and to decarbonize their operations. Along the way, they are also realizing that taking climate action is good for their bottom line.

Last year, I hosted a Climate Summit in New York to promote the twin goals of raising ambition for a meaningful, universal agreement and to mobilize climate action by governments, business and civil society. The result was a host of new initiatives by coalitions of organizations and businesses that had not been particularly active in addressing climate change before.

At the Climate Summit, we heard pledges from the financial sector to decarbonize assets of more than US\$200 billion, initiatives to build green energy grids in Africa, and the commitment of a Compact of Mayors to build more liveable, climate resilient cities. The New York Declaration on Forests – a pledge to reduce deforestation by half by 2020 and strive to end it by 2030 – was signed by representatives of business and civil society, and new initiatives were launched to reduce emissions and build climate resilience in agriculture and transport.

The pace of climate action is accelerating as more people, businesses, communities and governments are seeing and feeling the impacts of climate change. More people are recognizing that taking climate action is an opportunity to do things better – to renovate, rejuvenate and innovate as they move toward a low-carbon economy.

To maintain and accelerate the momentum, the Lima to Paris Action Agenda was established at the 2014 Lima Climate Conference. In Paris, many more commitments will be made through this framework, demonstrating to the world that the future lies in decisive climate action.

The climate action agenda will have impacts beyond climate change. It is integral to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals that were unanimously adopted by world leaders in September. Action on climate change will help us achieve these Goals, which will help us end poverty, build stronger economies and safer, healthier, and more liveable societies everywhere.

I count on governments, businesses and citizens everywhere to work for a low-carbon, sustainable future.

Ban Ki-Moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations



The Lima-Paris Action Agenda, or LPAA, is a welcome and crucial expression of the reality of the contemporary world: namely that catalyzing and delivering truly transformational action on an issue like climate change requests and requires that everyone is on board.

As governments of the world advance drafts of the new, universal climate change agreement, they needed to know there is a major groundswell of climate action by business, investors, regions and cities that will contribute to the trajectory that Paris puts in place.

The world needs a new model of growth that is safe, durable and beneficial to all. COP 21 seeks to deliver a clear pathway with short and long term milestones, and a system to increase progress over time until we get the job done. The Paris Agreement is a necessary and urgent foundation for a sustainable future. The various LPAA events happening in Paris, alongside the commitments also on the NAZCA Portal, demonstrate that contributions needed to realize success in Paris will come both from national governments working in concert with one another and from those outside the formal process.

These non-state actors are taking individual action and joining international cooperative initiatives because they understand it is in everyone's best interest to do so. The LPAA events at COP 21 will showcase action already underway, deliver new, forward-looking announcements and spur more action into the future by these key stakeholders while also injecting crucial confidence in the climate talks in this historic moment.

Christiana FIGUERES
Executive secretary of the UN Framework
Convention on Climate Change
(UNFCCC)



The Lima-Paris Action Agenda is an opportunity of engagement to mobilize action and an opportunity to show our climate responsibility.

It's a platform to articulate and connect what people, communities, cities, companies, indigenous peoples, civil society and the business sector are doing. A platform to articulate and multiply the effects of our actions and cooperative initiatives.

LPAA opened a dialogue that has transformed our regular behaviour in the past. We used to focus on climate discussions among state actors, but with the LPAA we are promoting dialogues between state and non-state actors.

We have increased the scope of awareness; we are raising and giving more relevance to issues that used to be behind the scenes. Through the LPAA, we are opening discussions on issues such as forest, resilience, sustainable cities, oceans and energy, among others. It is a way to raise the relevance of those topics, catalyzing those agendas forward in an articulated manner.

It's built on legitimacy. Departing from the positive outcomes of the Climate Summit in NYC in September 2014, the governments of Peru and France, the UN Secretary General and the Secretariat of the UNFCCC decided to organize the Action Day during COP20/CMP10. By the end of COP20/CMP10, this quartet decided to launch the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA). That is the reason why it has the DNA of the legitimacy. The legitimacy of the two host countries of COP20 and COP21, the legitimacy of the Secretary General of UN and the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, the legitimacy of the different actors involved. We are completely sure that because we have worked very hard during this last year, it has also the legitimacy of all the countries and we will have all the support of the host of COP22/CMP12 in Morocco.

Manuel PULGAR-VIDAL
Minister of Environment
PERU



COP 21 stands out as a conference involving all actors of civil society. They will present and implement, starting now, concrete solutions for the climate. With this action agenda, traditional institutional frameworks are being reinvented to make sure that all state and non-state actors are involved. COP21 concerns us all - cities, rural areas, businesses, investors, researchers and of course NGOs and citizens, to build a low-carbon society that meets the climate challenge while creating green growth and well-being, as exemplified by the French law on the energy transition.

During COP21, from December 1st to December 8th 2015 at Le Bourget, 12 thematic meetings will build upon the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA), a joint undertaking of the Peruvian and French COP presidencies, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat. This series of events will culminate on December 5th with the Action Day, which will showcase solutions for a transition towards resilient economies, compatible with a carbon neutral world before the end of the century.

We are now set on a path of irreversible transition. Let's seize the opportunities!

Ségolène ROYAL
Minister of Ecology,
Sustainable Development and Energy

LPAA KEY ISSUES

KEY DATA

- **75 large multi-stakeholder cooperative initiatives for climate action worldwide**, covering key impact areas:
 - ⇒ resilience (11 initiatives),
 - ⇒ less polluting transportation (11),
 - ⇒ renewable development (9),
 - ⇒ increasing energy efficiency (8),
 - ⇒ forest protection (6),
 - ⇒ subnational local action (6),
 - ⇒ business and innovation (7),
 - ⇒ agriculture (5),
 - ⇒ financial mobilisation (5),
 - ⇒ climate friendly building (3),
 - ⇒ short term pollutants (4).
- **Over 10,000 examples of participation** (cumulative) in LPAA initiatives, involving states and non state actors **from 180 countries**.
- **6,914 individual climate commitments on NAZCA platform**: 2,255 cities, 150 regions, 2,025 companies, and 424 investors.
- **1 billion inhabitants**: global population of cities and regions committed under NAZCA.
- **Hundreds of billions of USD** redirected to climate: including portfolios of decarbonization, divestment from fossil fuels, and pro-climate investments.
- **25% of the world's largest companies** committing to address climate change.

WHAT IS THE LIMA-PARIS ACTION AGENDA?

2015 is a pivotal year for climate change. France is hosting and chairing the 21st Session of the Parties (COP 21) United Nations climate change Conference in Paris, from November 30th to December 11th. At COP 21, governments are due to reach a new international climate agreement to keep global temperatures from rising beyond 1.5°/2°C before the end of the century. **To achieve this goal requires a truly global response from all governments, cities, businesses, investors and civil society.** There has already been an unprecedented response from state and non-state actors to pledge more ambitious climate action now and in the future. To underline and showcase this action as an essential foundation for future success in implementing the new Paris climate change agreement, COP 21 will include an entire action-oriented set of events including non-state actors over several days under the Lima to Paris Action Agenda.

The non-state actors – NGOs, local and sub-national governments, research centers, foundations, companies and investors – all hold a part of the solution to climate change and climate disturbances. The Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) is an initiative by the governments of France and Peru, the Office of the UN Secretary General and the Secretariat of the United-Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in recognition of the essential role that individual and collective commitments from non-state actors will play in both the immediate and long-term response to reduce green house gas emissions fast enough and set the world on track to a climate-resilient and sustainable future.

The Action Agenda will demonstrate that this necessary transition to resilient and low-carbon economic and social development is already taking place and that its acceleration is both urgent and feasible.

AN ACTION AGENDA THAT TRANSFORMS OUR SOCIETIES

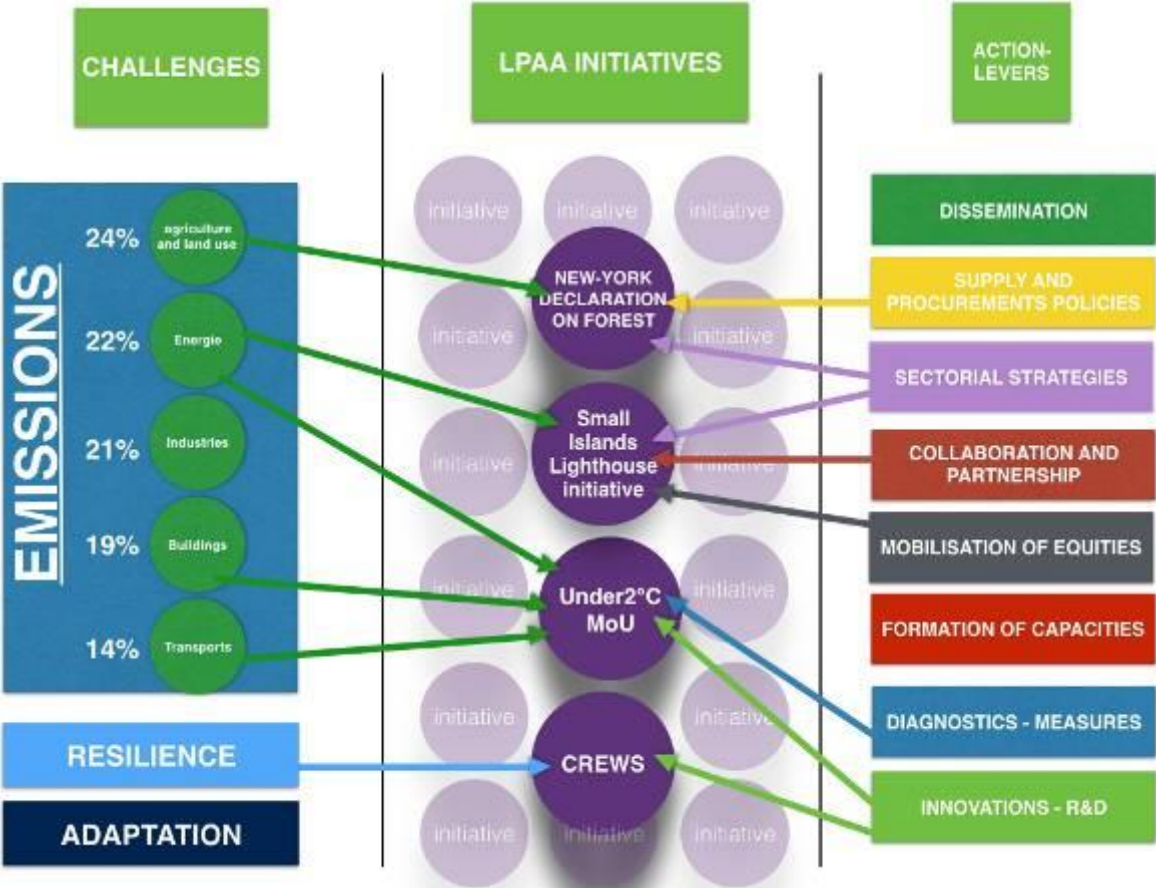
The main goals of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda are:

- to showcase, in each of the big impact areas, the key actions to stay under the 1.5/2°C ceiling and to highlight key issues on resilience
- to demonstrate, through individual and cooperative commitments from non-state actors, that a significant number of major actors are already committed to this pathway
- to encourage others to follow the same essential path because it is in their best interests

THE LIMA-PARIS ACTION AGENDA: INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE COMMITMENTS FOR CLIMATE ACTION

These actions take two forms: **individual commitments** – from cities, investors, and companies and others, which concern their own sphere of action and direct responsibility, and **broad international cooperative initiatives** that gather various actors around a common goal, to seek and deploy key solutions against climate disturbances, whether they are financial, technological or political. These broad LPAA initiatives have a real transformational potential as they help change actors’ practices and align crucial partners on strategic climate and development goals. **Each cooperative initiative is unique**, and draws on specific levers to address the various challenges illustrated below.

4 examples:

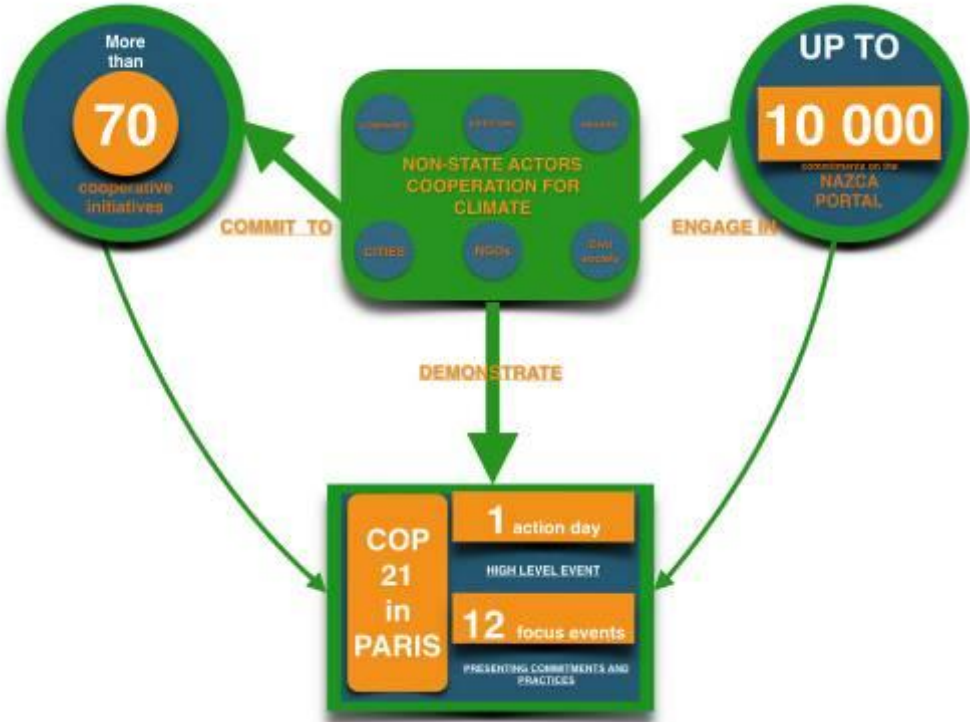


WHAT ARE THE RESULTS SO FAR?

RESULTS: A MASSIVE MOBILIZATION SHOWING THE ONGOING TRANSITION

To accelerate the wave of commitments, the LPAA partners have worked with non-state actors' networks, multilateral and international organizations, individual non-state actors and governments. The overarching aim was to encourage mobilization and commitments in key sectors to reduce GHG emissions and improve ecosystems and population resilience.

Events such as the Business Summit in Paris, the Climate and Territories World Summit in Lyon, the Stockholm Conference on Water, the Cool Earth Summit in Japan and the conferences on Energy in Abu Dhabi, Vienna, Cape Town, have both fostered mobilization and facilitated the emergence of coalitions. Likewise, the Technical Expert Meetings, and 'experts workshops' on sectorial issues organized by the UNFCCC, identified the specific needs of countries, especially developing countries. The LPAA has built on this momentum and translated this transformation into concrete action: more than 70 cooperative initiatives, up to 10,000 individual commitments, as well as a number of standout events during the COP:



INITIATIVES LAUNCHED IN NEW YORK ARE KEEPING THEIR PROMISES

The coalitions announced during the New York Summit in September 2014 have proved their capacity to deliver – and are, one year later, more robust and better structured than ever before. The vast majority are already delivering results on the ground.

The New York Declaration on Forests has gathered more than 170 signatories (States, indigenous communities, multinationals, NGOs, regions). Through the four associated initiatives, these signatories now exclude deforestation from their supply chains (*Remove Commodity-driven Deforestation* or *Zero Deforestation Commitments*) or contribute to the restoration of 60 million hectares of forests (over the 150 targeted by the *Landscape Restoration Initiative*)

The coalitions for renewable energy are growing faster and stronger. More and more small islands aim at reaching energy autonomy (SIDS has gathered more than 50 partners and is planning to install 500 MW of renewable energies); the *African Corridor for Clean Energy* will present its first projects open to financing and will be duplicated in West Africa; the *Global Geothermal Alliance's* goal of multiplying by five the geothermal capacity by 2030 has received many important signs of support since New York, and the initiative will be launched in Paris; the coalition "RE100" has more than doubled the number of companies committed to restrict their electric energy supply to renewable energy (49 in November 2015, against 20 one year earlier).

Energy efficiency has emerged as the principal potential source of emission reductions. *En.lighten* and the *Global Lighting Challenge* of the Clean Energy Ministerial bring together 80 countries committed to phasing out filament lamps out and accelerating the diffusion of DEL. More than 60 governments (against 25 in 2014) commit to double the efficiency of their vehicle fleet. The financial sector is also moving forward, supported by G20 initiatives: during the COP, more than 80 commercial banks and more than 30 investors will present their commitments to reinforce their practices of financing energy efficiency (*EE Investors Statement*) as well as the amounts they are planning to channel (Low Carbon Registry).

The financial sphere has been channeling its actions into three areas: measuring the carbon weight of their portfolios (101 big investors are signatories of the *Montreal Pledge*) to progressively decarbonize them (by 100 billion for the *Decarbonization Coalition*); **investing growing amounts in pro-climate projects** (*Invest in low-Carbon Assets* brings 320 actors together for more than \$30 billion, *Smart Risk Investing's* commitments have tripled since New York to reach \$109 billion). Supported by civil society, foundations, universities and cities, the *Divest-Invest Global Movement* includes more than 400 organizations and thousands of individuals, accounting for \$2700 billion that are **divesting from fossil fuels**.

INDISPENSABLE STAKEHOLDERS: CITIES, REGIONS AND COMPANIES ARE MASSIVELY MOBILIZED

Decisive levels of cities and regions as key actors of the transition.

Local authorities have strongly increased their involvement within the Action Agenda (over 6,000 communities, including 2,255 already registered on NAZCA), particularly during the Lyon Summit in July 2015. This dynamic is now reaching all continents.



Cities committing for Climate Action on NAZA Portal (<http://climateaction.unfccc.int/cities>)

Both individually and through their networks, subnationals now deploy several types of commitment: 2°C trajectories (35 provinces of Under 2 MOU), neutrality in 2050 (39 participants in the Compact of Regions, 17 cities in the Neutrality Alliance), adoption of quantified targets (324 cities of the Compact of Mayors), or specific action plans (6,000 of the Covenant of Mayors). Coalitions also act directly on tools and methods: including local energy systems (50 communities, several pilot projects), and clean buses (22 cities and 40000 buses in 2020).

Similarly, the commitment of companies is both massive and differentiated. Networks are mobilizing their members around the world and individual commitments are being made (nearly 2000 on Nazca, 25% of the largest multinational companies), large collective commitments are being announced, and the **adoption of new practices** is supported by dedicated coalitions. For instance, on the internal price of carbon (several hundred companies), the commitment to lead a responsible climate policy (more than 80 signatories), the commitment to define CSR strategies based on science and the 2°C goal, the increase in R&D budgets, transparent reporting, and the substitution of pollutants.

IN PARIS: NEW COALITIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE COMMITMENTS, IN NEW ACTION AREAS

Since 2014, new sectors have been covered by the Action Agenda such as **Buildings**, which represent 32% of final global energy consumption, **Water and Oceans**, which is a critical topic for adaptation, and **Research and development** in new technologies.

Also, many new initiatives have emerged in some sectors which were already covered. For example, in transport, which represents 23% of global indirect emissions, new initiatives have been launched to enhance **urban transport planning** (*Mobilize Your City*), and accelerate the deployment of **electric vehicles**. On cities and regions, more structured and multi-actor partnerships, including national governments, have emerged on **resilience**, on **subnational financing**, and on **vertical integration** as part of a 5-year common endeavor. On resilience, new initiatives have been prepared to enhance **early warning systems in vulnerable countries and small island states**, and enhance access to insurance for the most vulnerable countries and populations.

The partners assessed numerous initiatives, on the basis of clear criteria such as inclusiveness, ambition and accuracy of objectives. They retained only the most innovative, inclusive and the most suitable to significantly reduce global emissions or enhance resilience

Numerous new initiatives are emerging on resilience, climate risks alert, management and protection of forests, which indicates that cooperation is much sought on the subject: the micro-insurance of small farmers (R4 initiative, *Climate Risk Insurance*); alert systems that are reinforced on vulnerable territories (CREWS); protection of forest via new cooperative initiatives covering potentially multiple millions of hectares (*Protected Areas Declaration*). To go with this dynamic, the United Nations has launched an umbrella initiative called « *anticipate, absorb, reshape* » (A2R), which aims at strengthening the links between themes and organizations on resilience issues.

The participatory approach proposed by the LPAA has triggered an unprecedented upsurge of mobilization in the area of water and oceans. The integrated and collaborative management of water (launch of the *Paris Pledge*, with more than 170 signatories) and the commitments of cities (10 megacities have committed), and companies (launch of the *Business Alliance for Water and Climate Change* with more than 300 signatories), supported by financing programs and the involvement of civil society, should be a major step in the consideration of climate change impacts on water management. Moreover, awareness is growing on the links between oceans and climate: the first international partnerships have been built and will announce actions on ships, protected marine areas, and coastline management.

A strong impetus from developing countries on renewable energy. There is a **major political focus on solar energy with the launch of the International Solar Alliance (ISA)**, a coalition of solar rich countries initiated by India. Moreover, an alliance for Renewable Energy in Africa will largely bring together countries from the continent and their partners, around an additional goal of installing 10 GW in 2020 by mobilizing 5 billion dollars of concessional financing, supported by the G7 and the G20. It aims at placing Africa on the trajectory towards 300 GW of renewable energies in 2030.

A global recognition of the role of buildings, through the launch of a Global Building and Construction Alliance. Bringing stakeholders and key professional networks together (up to 100 participants, including States), it aims at raising finance equal to the challenge, and at making the construction sector implement the low carbon transition through relevant action plans. The sector represents 30% of global CO₂ emissions – buildings and materials- and is very dependent on local construction practices.

Multiplication of "clean vehicles" initiatives in the transport sector and strengthening planning. Beyond the innovations and their rapid diffusion (*ZEV Alliance, Urban Electric Mobility*), a powerful tool is needed: public and private markets for greening fleets (*C40 Clean Bus Declaration, Worldwide Taxi Initiative ...*). An initiative on sustainable transport planning will be launched for emerging and developing countries (*Mobilize Your City*), with 12 pilot cities and 8 countries.

Innovation is placed for the first time at the heart of international climate action. Based on an observation now widely shared and detailed by the recent work of the IEA, an "innovation mission" was born, including the countries pledging to double public investment in the R&D of clean energy by 2020, and to cooperate with one another. Twenty billionaires, coming from five continents, have decided to increase their investments in the demonstration of these technologies.

Prioritising sustainable and resilient agricultural practices. Agriculture is one of the sectors most dangerously affected by climate change but it is also a source of GHG emissions (approximately 10%, 24% adding deforestation and change of land use). At the heart of the Action Agenda, major initiatives are included to support farmers in their move towards a resilient and sustainable agriculture (agro-ecology faced with climate change in West Africa, adaptation of small farmers with *Small Farms Big Impacts*, 4 ‰ for carbon sequestration in soils...), and to fight against overfishing (*Blue Growth Initiative*) and reduce losses and waste (*SaveFood and FoodSecure*).

A UNIQUE INVENTORY TOOL: MORE THAN 10,000 COMMITMENTS FROM NON-STATE ACTORS ON NAZCA

Individual commitments illustrate the rising awareness of the whole society. Businesses have committed massively to adopt new practices such as putting a price on carbon, or reaching zero deforestation in their supply chain. These commitments were registered on the NAZCA platform (*Non State Actor Zone for Climate Action*), which will number around 10,000 commitments.



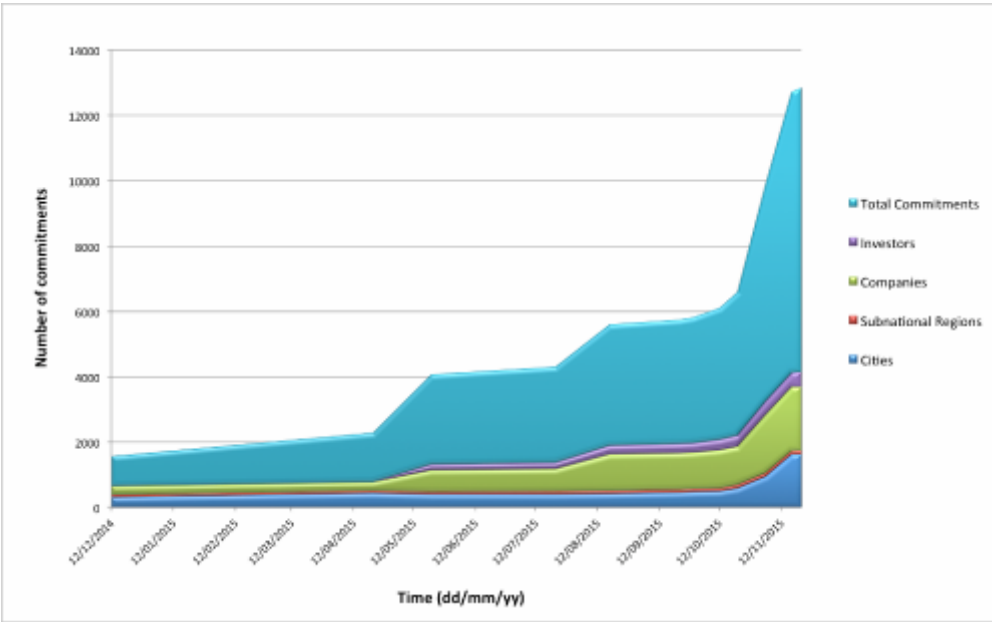
The international platform for registering commitments, called NAZCA, has established itself over recent months. Launched in Lima barely one year ago, and sometimes criticized, NAZCA is widely recognized by some Convention's parties and by non-state actors themselves as a key tool of recognition of their efforts and monitoring of accountability. Completely open and accessible to all, NAZCA displays 10,773 individual or collective commitments submitted by companies, financial institutions, foundations etc., on November 26th. [A detailed analysis of NAZCA outputs has been provided by a group of researchers \(Yale university\) available here: http://tinyurl.com/yale-NAZCA](http://tinyurl.com/yale-NAZCA)

Thanks to the mobilization of **2,255 cities and regions**, this is more than 1 billion people representing **15% of the world population** that are committed to reach concrete and numbered objectives. These actions span the entire globe: more than 100 cities and regions in Japan, 132 cities and states from North America, 24 Brazilian cities and regions and hundreds of European subnational entities. Examples: Quebec as well as the Bad-Wurtemberg industrial federal state are committed to reduce by 20% their emissions by 2020 and by 80% by 2050. Kyoto will curb its emissions by 40% by 2030 while Rio de Janeiro has signed no fewer than 8 quantified commitments.

Amongst the **2,025 committed companies**, 60% are acting individually and on numbered objectives linked to their activities and sectors of operation. As can be seen on the platform, the initiatives cover leaders from all sectors that are demonstrating the strength of their involvement. The 424 actors of the financial sphere registered on the platform (among them

10 of the first twenty largest bank at the global level) claim to be ready to invest several billions of dollars on climate change before 2020. They are also committed to decarbonise their portfolios or to invest in Green Bonds. Finally, **between 400 and 500 engaged companies/investors are among the top global firms** (Forbes 2000), their financial weight is equal to the GDP of both Germany and China.

Non State Actors raising climate commitments over the year 2015



THE LIMA TO PARIS ACTION AGENDA AT COP 21, IN PARIS

To showcase this ambition at COP21, the Lima-Paris Action Agenda is hosting a **series of high-level events**, emphasizing tomorrow’s world. **Between December 1st and December 8th, 12 Thematic Focuses** will take place in the official negotiations zone, tackling each of the LPAA’s main action areas. These events will all be supported by an accompanying **press conference located in Press Conference Room 1 in the Media Center**. The sequence will culminate with the Action Day on December 5th, which responds to the Lima decision, inviting the incoming presidencies of the COP to convene a high-level event on Climate Action.

Tues 1 st Dec	Wed 2 nd Dec	Thur 3 rd Dec	Fri 4 th Dec	Sat 5 th Dec	Sun 6 th Dec	Mon 7 th Dec	Tues 8 th Dec
8:45 – 9:15 PRESS CONFERENCE FOREST	9:30 – 10:00 PRESS CONFERENCE RESILIENCE	9:00 – 9:45 PRESS CONFERENCE TRANSPORT	9:30 – 10:00 PRESS CONFERENCE PRIVATE FINANCE	ACTION DAY		9:30 – 10:00 PRESS CONFERENCE ENERGY DAY	9:30 – 10:00 PRESS CONFERENCE CITIES & SUBNATIONALS
9:30 - 13:30 FOREST	10:15 - 13:30 RESILIENCE 13:30 – 15:00 RESILIENCE OCEANS	10:00 - 13:30 TRANSPORT	10:15 - 13:30 PRIVATE FINANCE			10:15 – 12:45 RENEWABLE ENERGY	10:15 – 10:45 PRESS CONFERENCE BUSINESS 10:15 - 13:30 CITIES & SUB-NATIONALS
14:15 – 14:45 PRESS CONFERENCE AGRICULTURE	14:15 – 14:45 PRESS CONFERENCE RESILIENCE	14:15 – 14:45 PRESS CONFERENCE BUILDING	14:15 – 14:45 PRESS CONFERENCE SLCPs			13:15 – 14:30 AFRICA IN MOTION	12:45-13:15 PRESS CONFERENCE INNOVATION 13:00 – 15:00 BUSINESS
15:00 - 18:15 AGRICULTURE	15:00 - 18:30 RESILIENCE	15:00 - 18:15 BUILDING	15:00 - 18:15 SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS			15:00 - 18:40 ENERGY EFFICIENCY & ACCESS	15:00 - 18:15 INNOVATION
	FARMERS' DAY NAMA FAIR	YOUNG AND FUTURE GENERATIONS DAY	BINGO DAY EDUCATION DAY			GENDER DAY AFRICA DAY	

WHAT NEXT?

The *Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA)* represents an innovation. In the history of climate negotiations and the fight against climate change, Parties to the UN Convention officially decided for the first time, in Lima, in December 2014, that the multifaceted and powerful action of non-state actors had to have a central place during the COP: the High Level Event.

In the space of a year, much has been accomplished to provide a new kind of framework for these partnerships. Thanks to the strategic choice of multi-stakeholder cooperation, and the grouping in large coalitions, these *cooperative initiatives* will weigh decisively to enlighten and encourage public choices in the future. The High Level Event or Action Day subdivides into 12 Focus events built in partnership. Similarly, the *Nazca online platform* now provides an overview of the most ambitious commitments. In the crucial period of pre-2020, the Action Agenda (public-private work, more than 70 initiatives, nearly 10,000 commitments ...) is an **asset for the international community** of States and all stakeholders.

The Parties' decision, at COP21 in Paris, is expected to support the sustainability of the Agenda. In this regard, the dynamic of the French, Peruvian and Moroccan Presidencies, as well as the other LPAA partners are committed to keep the Agenda alive and to propose an updated framework. Non-state actors want a durable framework, to ensure that their massive mobilization on the road to Paris will be considered, recognized and used.

“The LPAA is ongoing action, not only because the LPAA has the ability to show that the world is currently moving and acting, but also because it has the capacity to be the platform to move the world towards a low carbon and resilient economy through transformative actions.

Finally, it is development. The LPAA has articulated what the world has decided during 2015: the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes the Sustainable Development Goals and the new Climate agreement to be decided in Paris; by our actions we can address the new global objectives and work in the framework for the paradigm of the future.”

Manuel PULGAR-VIDAL

“The cooperation between countries and other actors must be reinforced.

We need to amplify the movement continuously. It is the responsibility of the French Presidency of COP21 for 2016, as well as the responsibility of incoming presidencies. We must all take action, individually and collectively in the long-term. COP21 is not an end, it is a start”.

Laurent FABIUS